The Untilation of General Sheridan's Dispatches.

Display of Rebel Flags During the Riet.

ATROCITIES OF THE MASSACRE

THE AFFECT ON THE BUSINESS OF THE CITY

Report to the President.

THE INDICTMENT OF THE CONVENTIONISTS.

PODGE ABELL'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND

The Rict as Viewed by an Eye-Witness.

Betracts from the New Orleans Papers.

Musilusien of Gen. Sberidan's Disputches. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, August 7, 1866. The editorial in this morning's TRIBUNE in reference to the disputch of Gen. Sheridan printed in The Times, created quite a sensation in Washington. It is universally admitted that certain liberties had been taken with Sheridan's dispatch, and that the copy printed was not that sent by the Commander of the Department of the Gulf. Many of the friends of the Administration, and some of them high in power, insist that the only way to place the Presi-

Gen. Grant is in a peculiarly embarrassing position as

The second control of the control of

The art will be marked who has been the first that the marked of

of the Convention being peaceable, could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authoralie would prevent the interference of the civil authorizies.

In was suggested by the Lieutenant-Governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interfere to prevent the meeting of the Convention. But he proposed that in case a warrant of arrest were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the latter, before attempting to execute it, would call on the General, who thereopen would indorse his objections, and the matter would at ence be submitted to the President.

To's arrangement was astisfactory to both parties. On Die same day the Attorney-General and the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed to the President to ascertain whether the process of the Court to arrest the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military. The enswer was expected to sustain the Court. On Sunday, the 19th, the State and Municipal authorities called upon the President to advise the people as to the proper conduct to be held the next day, so as to avoid all collision and riot, and the Mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the city, with the exception of the Radical organ, gave wise and salutary counsels to the people, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the Capitol, and to demean themselves with pradence and

On the morning of the 30th the Lieutenant-Governor called upon Gen. Baird to communicate to him the President's dispatch, and also inquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order. Gen. Baird answered that application had been made by the members of the Convention.

The suggestion was then made to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed

olice force to preserve peace and prevent all possible attempts to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the General, who then stated that he would immediately give orders to have the troops in readiness. Before the end of this interview, it was again agreed upon between Gen. Baird and the Lieutenant-Governor that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the Sheriff, would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed should be made, and that upon the indersement of the General's objections, the matter would be referred to the President.

The Mayor, being informed of the arrangement, sent but small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police

This is all that has been received at the time of going to

titute, which had thus become the nucleus. It has opening riot—the only available point of refinge for—the negroes, and the central object of attack to citizens of a fixel soldings in the niferm of policemen, may be more definitely stated.

Within a few moments after the first shot, buils began to stalke the buildings, and we get the impulse of the excitement, the members of the Convention all sprang to their feet. On the appeal, however, of some one cooler than the rest, they resumed their seaks, determined to await with dignity the expected attack. Presently a rush was beard at the door below, and then the basis tramping of many feet on the stairways. Every one surposed this to be a body of the police, though it is now known to have been a party of negroes running from the heavy fire suddenly poured down the street from the citizens and policemen at the corner of Canal. Momentarily therefore expecting a rush of policemen into the Hall to agreet the members, the Convention deliberated what to do. After textured the proposition of Mr. After law words, the proposition of Mr. After law in the members, and a gentleman of character, prevailed. He was therefore deputed to inform the police that instale an Islal to resistance sould be made to any legal officers, classing the right to such a great which he was not destined soon to enter again.

With a white handkorchief in his hand he crossed the out-side negative assesse and started down one of the winding staircase.

was therefore deputed to inform the police that instale the Ball on resistance would be made to any legal officers, chaning the right to make arrats. With this measage he passed out from the door which he was not destited soon to enter again.

With a white handkerchief in his hand he crossed the outside passage and started down one of the winding staircases. By this time a strong body of the police had driven the acgroes from the from of the Institute by a sudden dash, and a dozen of them, gaining the building, were rashing up the stairs, when they mad kir. Shaw coming down, "All him," "There's Shaw, the secondrel, shoot him down," Lei me at him," were the first exchanations, and those below songht to crowd up till they could see to aim at him. Others said, "No, he has a white handkerebief, take him to the station-house. Through the hubbub and soullis Shaw succeeded in making them understand his message. "That's right, let them surrender pasceably," said some. "Kill that d.—d secondrel Shaw," excisioned others. Meantime two policemen, salizing him firmly, and another forcing a way through the crowd and keeping assailants off, they succeeded in reaching the pavement. Here a mingled mob of cittrens, policemen and nearces—were exchanging shots. A rash was made for Shaw the moment he appeared, in the easted alleys or in door yards—were exchanging shots. A rash was made for Shaw the moment he appeared, in the catedy of the policemen, and the fire was concentrated upon him. Presently a bail struck him in the shoulder, and there was every indication that in a moment of two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen, dodging around a corner, bustled him off to the ind, when, without charge or commitment, wounded and calments of two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen in the shoulder, and there was every indication that in a moment of two longer he would certainly be killed, when the policemen had been admitted at him to the indivendent of the was concentrated on the killed when the poli

permost in the minds of a majority of our citizens, we take
pleasure in giving it to our readers in excess.

Judge Abell feels the importance of the subject which so
directly conce under his periodiction, and while it may be an
unpleasure duty, he, nevertheless, will not shrink from performing it. We commend a careful permeal of it:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: The root which occurred
on Moning last has filled the created every considerate meanher of society with sorrow for the untimely face of so many of
collection of the police to their private residences renders par-

on Moniza has has filled the organized creary considerate meanher of society with sorrow for the untimely face of so many of
our follow beings. The cause of the rot has no parallel in his
tory. It will be remembered in 1884 a Convention was called
by order of Major-Gen. Banks (General Order No. 35), commander of this department, for the purpose of amending the
Constitution of 1832 of the State. That on the 25th of July
following they concluded their inhers by adopting the present
Constitution, which was submitted to the people on the first
Monday of September, 1884, and slopted by them.

By the 187th article of the Constitution, the mode of amendment is clearly pointed out. By the 184th article of the Consituation, an election was ordered, and the State Government
went immediately into effect, and has been in successful operstion for nearly two years, and I hesitate not to cay, as efficiently as the most sanguine could have expected immediately
upon the close of the war.

That, notwithtenading a complete Constitution adopted by
the people, a portion of the members of the late Convention of
1864 took it into their heads that they would assemble and
form themselves into a Convention, with the avowed and previously advertised purpose of altering the fundamental law of
the State under a readorlion that was never made a part of

The 158th article orders a general election throughout the

clent have.

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you have power to call before you witnesses to the facts and circumstances of riot, and to apply them to the law governing the case.

The Sist section of act of 1805 declares "whoever shall make or assist at any riot, rout or unlawful assembly," etc. shall suffer fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

softer fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

As analystic assembly is said, by Sergiant Hawkins, to be any meeting of great numbers of people, with such eigenmentances of lerror as cannot but endanger the public beace, and raise fears and justicular among the hing's subjects.

A rout is any metion of such unlawful assembly toward the consummation of the unlawful and designed; a riot comprehends both an unlawful assembly and a rout, and meet consist of three persons or more; the meeting must be unlawful as in the consist of three persons or more; the meeting must be unlawful as or lawful and executed in an unlawful manner, and must be accompanied with acts of tunnit or violence, and must be under circumstances calculated to terrify the people.

I charge you, gentlemen, if any one of these offenses have been committed, all who shall have made, or knowingly assisted, are guilty as principals, and as such are liable to rail the criminal consequences that follow, up to the abandonment of the illegist purpose.

sisted, are guilty as principals, and as such are liable for all the oriental consequences that follow, up to the abandonment of the illegal purpose, that in case any murder or other felony was committed, all present countenancing, abetting, assisting and siding in the execution of any unlawful purpose, are guilty as principals, and all those who counseled, hired or procured it to be done, but absent at the committal of the fact, are guilty as accessories before the fact, and purheinable by special statete, with the same severity that the principals are.

Gentlemen, if you are satisfied that a riot has taken place in the city of New Orleans, then I charge you that it is the duty of all peace officers of the State to assist is suppressing the riot, using no more force and violence than is necessary; and it is the duty of every citizen to aid the officers of the law using the like cantion, and if it becomes necessary to easy one or more of the rioters in order to put it down, it is not murder but excusable burdeide. If more force and violence was used than was cross@ally necessary upon the circumstances of the case, then the party using the excess will be guilty of marrier, manisogative or assault and battery, according to the circumstances of the case, and the nature, fierceness and magnitude of the riot to be suppressed.

The Rebels Ashamed and Put Out of Counte-Prom The New-Orleans Tribune.

We continue to copy W. H. C. King's dispatches to The New-Orleans Times. Mr. King, as we stated yesterday, is-morally and politically—a fair specimen of the Johnson men of New-Orleans.

We will first give the telegram, and then make some re-

We will first give the tologram, and then make some remarks:

"Wasulmotox, Aug. 1, 1866.—The Radicels are making a great outery against the President, cherging him with being the cause of the riots. On the other hand developments will soon appear fully establishing the fact that plans for inciting the riot were concorted in this city.

"It is reported that Mr. Hahn went to New-Orleans fally prepared to inangurate measures which would lead to the commission of violence.

"Major Gen. Batrd is loudly censured, and his course does not meet with the approval of the Administration. With a full knowledge of what was likely to transpire, it is charged that, after the mass meeting and procession of regrees, he took no preventive steps until too late, and his every act unmistakably proved him in full sympathy with the Convention people.

"His failure to immediately recognize the order sent to Attorney-Gen. Herron has been met with a repeated and very decided demand.

"Gov, Wells is denounced by everybedy—Redicule and Conservatives.

"None so poor to do him reverence."

"It is quite likely his functions will be suspended until impeasument takes pince. He can only save himself by resigning. This is positive.

"Gov. Wells and Gon. Baird ore regarded as the authors, cliers, and alectors of the roters.

"Gov. Wells and Gen. Baird ore regarded as the authors, aiders, and abstrors of the rioters.

"The President fully comprehencis the attnation, and highly colored dispatches, no matter from what source, are understood and regarded at their proper value.

"The officers and people of New-Orleans must, in every respect deport themselves in such a way that the stain of recent occurrences may, as much as possible, be wiped out. The President demands this.

"Quite a number of prominent Louisians are here."

We see first that the impression made on the mind of the Northern people has not absted. It will be deep and lasting. Such a wholesale massacre of Union men in the great Rebei metropolis will not be without effect. The last paragraph of King's dispatch is pretty clear. You have to keep very quiet and very orderly, or you are politically lead. Should a single assassination take place, at the present moment, should a single name, however obscure it may be, be added to the list of victims, your power would be irretrievably lest—lost forever.

We know what tremendous pressure the Rebels tried to bear.

There were a few strangling shots through the evening, but that was the end of the riot.

A Union ex-Major General walked down an hour later, to demand of Mayor Munroe, in the name of common decease, and humanity, the release from the stifting jall where these wounded men still lay, of Gov. Rahn. Sherrif Shaw. Dr. Dostic, A. P. Field, and the rest. He was met by the smilling Manuel of King shows that the facts were so bad, and the integration of the North ran so high that the President surrank from the North ran so high that the President surrank from the North ran so high that the President surrank from the North ran so high that the President surrank from the French Manuel of the Saminer of this city, and assume command as military governor of this city, and assume command as military governor of this city, and assume command as military governor of the city and state. The Convention of the Convention of Saminer of the Convention of Saminer of Angel Abell's Charge to the Grand Jury.

And the two presents of the Convention of Saminer of Sa

At the present writing we are unable to gain further particulars of the wounded. Their removal beyond the particulars of the wounded. Their removal beyond the particulars of the wounded. Their removal beyond the particulars of the wounds difficult to attain.

The Marine Hospital force have at present all they can well do to provide for the wants and satisfy the requirements of those who have been wounded at the late riots. The surgeon in charge is O. H. Harris, who has been in custody of the hundling for the past three weeks. The Rev. Mr. Horion is lying in a ward in the west wing. The principal, the danger-oses wound, is a severe contideion of the head, which caused come to supervene and rendered the operation of trephining necessary. The operation was performed by Surgeon Avery, and on removal of the piece of scall with the instrument, a ciet of blood was found pressing on the brain. The patient is now in a very low state, constace, meanschas, and the presencts of recovery are itad. Mr. Horion received the contrision in the head from a blust instrument. He was also wounded in the side and shot in the head.

Laying on beds in the several large and alry wards of the hospital are near 150 negroes—victure of the late riot. They are wounded in every imaginable way. One has a leg broken by the not of falling from the second story in efforts to escape. Nine tanths of the justicute have at least one wound from a bullet. A great number are stabled. A number are suffering from counsed wounds, initiated by some blant instrument. In the great majority of cases, the wounded testify to the action of the police, saying it was their disposition to protect them, but the white citizens, in many instances, wrested the biack prisoner from the grasp of the officers. Some who escaped by the rear were beaten down as they appeared on Baronnest. Some were wounded by shots through the while in the building, as tievy do not testify accurately to what occurred, their account verying in many instances. The floors of the hall were torn

Mere Light Upon the New-Orleans Riot. To the Easter of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In Saturday's Times, under the heading Light thrown upon the New-Orleans Riot," its editor charges the late Dr. Dostie as having been "a blatant adhe charges the late Dr. Dostie as having been "a blatant adherent of the Rebel Government." If the editor of The Times supposes he can belster up the failing fortunes of his Philadelphia Convention by such wicked misrepresentations of as true a Union man as Dr. Dostie, he is certailty counting without his best. Adherents to the Rebel cause are not apt to be mardred in that locality. Mr. Dostie, who was formerly a resident of this whitane, removed to New-Orleans several years ago, where he become established in the practice of domistry. Oring to his stanch Union continents freely expressed at an early period of the Rebellion, he was connelled to leave his state for a time. Returning to his home and business as soon as he decomed it expedient, he continued an able and incompromising Union men up to the time of his murder by the President's badly reconstructed Rebels.

The above facts as to Mr. Dostie's unchanging Union sentiments can be verified by his letters written prior to and during the war, to responsible editions of Amsterdam.

Amendem. N. Y., Aug. 6, 1860.

CMTY NEWS.

PERSONAL .- The Hon. M. P. Norton, Troy; the Hou, J. McKinben, Florida, J. G. Welker and A. M. Causland, U. S. Navy; P. H. Kelley, St. Paul, are at the Metro-politon Hotel. Mrs. Gen. S. B. Buckner, New Orleans, and the Hon. H. Lymno, Montreal, are at the Southern Hotel. The lies. S. Mills, Canada, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Gov. Carrin of Pennsylvania, Gen, Buck, Chemung, and Mayor Butterfield, Utico, are at the Aster House

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Veteran Temperance Corps will be held this evening at No. 52 West Thirty-seventiable. Persons who have faithfully absining from the use of intenienting drinks for 40 years are in-

JOHNSON MEETING .- Some exterprising politician on the east side of the town insued a call for a Johnson meetng, to be held last evening at No. 415 Grand-st. Our report proceeded to the scene, and found a lager beer saloon. The proceeded to the secte, and found a larger neer sators. The Tentonic proprietor informed him there was to be a meeting in the course of the evening, so our reporter waited. At 9 o'clock there had assembled four Germans, two Hilbernians, a correspondent of a Georgia newspaper, and the man who said be was engineer of the meeting. The Irishmen began immediately to discuss Fennanism and zonoke fifthy pipes, while the Germans played "roones" for beer and choses. There being no signs of a larger gathering, and the engineer lineach having become disgusted, our reporter left, preserving his intellectual faculties for some future "Johnson meeting."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS .- The Board met at 12 w. on Tuesday President Henry Smith, esq., in the chair,

A SINGULAR STATEMENT - Yesterday afternoon Mr. Oscar Von Merick of No. 26 Beaver-st., canced the erreat of Joseph Gamaner on the charge of larceny. The complehent states that he called at the place of hosiness of complainant states that he called at the place of instances of the accused. No. 26 Ecwery, for the purpose of obtaining an apology from the latter for some affected slauder attends against him, and on making known the object of his call, the accused at once select him by the throat and accused him of having a pixtel concealed with intent to use it. At the same time the accused throat his hand into his pocket, and a souther was the result, during which a waiter containing 621, the property of the complainant was either mislaid or stolen, during the distribution of \$200.

resterday morning. James O'Brien and two confederates attempted to force an entrance into the cigar store of Thomas tempted to force an entrance into the eight state of Palman Allen, No. 15 Rosesvelt at. While so engaged Officer O'Shea of the Fourth Precinct made his appearance, and the thieves attampted to conceal their work by piecing their backs against it. Thinking matters locked rather sospicious, the officer crossed the street to make a closer examination, when the shieves attempted to escape. The unknown men succeeded in making their escape, but o'Brien was corchanice and takon into custody. In default of ball he was yeaterday committed for trial by Justice Hegat.

aluce Epematus Devoe stole from his employer, Mr. Peter Traphagen, of No. 715 Eighth-ave. a valuable horse and sold him in this city for \$100; with the proceeds of the theft he fled him in this city for \$100; with the proceeds of the theft he fied to Poughkeepie. Capt. Ward of the Twenty-second Precint was informed of the occurrence and dispatched Officer Cottreit of his force to that place to endeavor to arrest the thief. While engaged in the search the officer learned that Devoe had stolen a horse and wagon valued at \$500 from Mr. R. P. Decker, of Roadout, and that he has returned to this city with the siden property. The officer came on here at once and subsequently ascertained that the horse and wagon had been sold by the thief to a man at the Buil's Head Horse Market. Yesterday the officer succeeded in arresting Devue in Jersey City. All of the stolen property was recovered and restored to the owners. Justice Kelly committed the prisoner for trial without bail. He is a native of this State, aged 30 years.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN-ST. SHOOTING AFFAIR. - The young man, Patrick McGwan, who was shot with a revolver by Eugene Fergus in Forman st. on Monday evening is still alive at the L. U. College Mospital. He was delerious, however, yesterday afternoon, and no hopes whatever are enter tained of his recovery. Fergus is in custody,

have succeeded in inducing a majority of their employers to accode to their demands in discontinuing labor at 4 o'clock on Sourday afternoon of each week. FATAL ACCIDENT .- About 7 o'clock last evening a

THE CARPENTERS .- The journeymen carpenters

man named James Carridy, 30 years of age, was thrown from his wagon while driving through Clymer-st., E. D., and so tained injuries which resulted in death in 20 minutes. De-ceased leaves a wife and two children. His body was taken in charge by the police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and sent to the Dead-House, corner of Union-ave, and North First-st., where an inquest will be held by Coroner Smith.

BURGLARIES IN THE COUNTRY.—The Eureka Motel, kept by John W. Friend, in Gravescod, on the Coney Island road, was feloniously entered on Monday night last. The coad, was reliabled of all the money it contained with the ex-ception of some pennies. A pair of boots and other articles were also stolen. The botel of Hicks Post, on the same road, was also entered one night last week, and robbed of a consid-erable amount in money and clothing.

FIRES, AND AN AFFRAY .- The stable in rear of No. '8 Congress street, owned by David Lyons, was destroyed by fire about 12 o'clock on Monday night. The horses were saved. Damage: \$500. Not insured. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

During the file, a disturbadee occurred between two fire companies, in which John Kirwin of Engine Co. No. 21, shot Thomas Delmar with a pittel. The bull graced his head, but inflicted no serious injury. Kirwin was arrested.

About 8 o'chock last evening, there was an alarm in the 8th District, coused by the burning of some straw in a racant lot.

JERSEY CITY COMMON COUNCIL .- A regular meetng of the Jersey City Common Council was beld last evening.

at which considerable routine business was transacted. The following bids for sweeping and cleaning the streets were recoived, and referred to the Street Committee with power to enter into a contract for one year. John Carr. \$1, 50; Chas. McClann, \$9,775; Thomes S. Shaw, \$6,550; Wan. Atchison. \$5,500, John Bentty, \$5,900. The Special Committee on Reg-nity Law reported the names of the following humed persons as Inspectors of Registry, and on median they were confi med:
First Ward - Leroy Schermschern, S. M. Chambers, Ass C.

conard

Second Ward-Patrick Delene, John McKanns, and John Garrian.
Third Ward-Je District, Smith Mand, Sharron Waples, William
, Weir, Ild District: Martin Reuse. George tailorge, Thomas

Pire in Brooklye.

ONE MAN EURNED TO DEATH AND TWO HORSES DED - STROYED.

Last evening, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out is the new brick stables of Heavy F. Harris, in DeKalb, rest Hudson-ave. Two horses were taken care of on the premises. One belonged to Mr. Martin Alphus, a grocer, deing business on the corner of Duffield-st. and Fulton-ave., the other war owned by Mr. Harris. Mr. Alphus rushed through the flames to save his horse, and being overcome by the heat was burned to death. The flesh on his legs and arms was almost entirely burned off. He was found by Chief-Engineer Cunningbum and Assistant-Engineer Barr, who had the remains correspondent Assistant Engineer Barr, who had the remains correspond to his residence. The two horses were also destroyed, and or awayon, belonging to Mr. Alpana, was burned. The decentage was about 40 years of age, a German. He leaves a wife and four children. Loss on property about \$2,000. Insurance to ascertained.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. August 7.- The market for Beef Cattle continues daily

ABRIVED.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Savannah 75-hours with a darand pure to Goriron & Allen, Ang. 5, Hatteras bearing N. 20 12 mire,
parsed steamship Missouri, bound S.
Ship, J. F. Chapman, Noron, Cardiff 41 days, with mirrord from to
J. Atkins & Co. During toe first part of the passage had heavy westerivgules; latter part, light baffling winds and squalla. Crosses to-Burk Sepia (Br.). Whitehill, Pedane (Sumatra), 156 days with sof Burk Sepia (Br.). Whitehill, Pedane (Sumatra), 156 days with sof Burk Case. to Class. Fearenden. Passed Cape of Guod Stepe. May 16. Cronsed the Equator June 17, in Iong. 25.

Burk Case. Gardiner, Cardenus 19 days, with melacuse to 41. S. Stephenson & C. Burk Case. Burk Case. Cape. Cape. Burk John Cape. Burk John Cape. Maysques 20 days, with sugar melasuse, &c. to 1, V. Onatevila & Co.

Brig Johnsto (Brazil.), Ellis, Permanbuco 30 days, with sugar in 16. Swift & Co.

DISASTER.

Brig Joiceto (Brazil.), Eills, Pernambuco 30 days, with a taste 14 H. Swift & Co.

DISASTER.

The schr. Niagara, of and for Bridgeport, from Elimbeth port, and ided with the schr. Smith Tuttio, of Glouesster, at a mellow Robalma's Rees, and bound for Elizabethport, whould be a few a vertex at a transfer and a suffered much damage in salis, rigging, bullwarks, its singar also suffered much damage in salis, rigging, bullwarks, ac.

SPOREN &C.

Ship Mars (Br.), bound to Guadatoupe, May 8, in let. 20 CS. in 18 29 C. 41 days out.

Ship Josepha Loules (Br.), from Madras for Londou, May 14. in in 20 CS. in 18 20 CS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Greenwich and Murray-sta, where you will find Toss, Coffees, Fish, Flour and excepthing case obsaper than any store in New York. One when he case

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH-The only perfectly PURE STARCH. It has not the Arriferent Hanhood by being Rienchet with Consisting of inprions it.

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tirely free from any deletations or foreign matter; therefore
hoop sweet for years. It gives the most perfect Colors are
to to Linea. Ask for KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH
side no other.

G 0 to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner from the day and all the old Standard Works, and, size, cheeks lengths, French and Storich Stationers. MUSKETO NETS at \$1 75 per piece.

1866.

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VERY LIGHT, and are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SAINT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAR [as the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BRAUT IFFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort the

rability and Economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE with hear made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

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With their need presentation of DINING, DESSERV, sea 1 EA Co. and of Sec. of all descriptions.

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